

Moorhead, Nunemacher, Orr, Pearson

Phelps, Pareell, Ramsey, Reed, Reinbold, Riddo, Roberts, Shenk, Smith, [Cumbria, Smith, [Wyoing, Thompson, Vail, Walter, Whallon, Wright, [Luzerne,] Yearsley, Zinn, *German and Wright, Speaker—39.*

Nays—Messrs. Barry, Clover, Colbourn, Fulton, Giboney, Hailes, Hancock, Hunter, Ingham, Leisnring, Mager, Manley, Morris, Patterson, Salisbury and Whittrude—16.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Secretary's Office,
Harrisburg, June 27, 1836. }

Pennsylvania, ss: }

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth for the session of 1836.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secy of the Commonwealth.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just returned from the city with as large and beautiful a stock of Goods as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothes, Collars, Trimmings, Opera Lawns, Robe Lawns, Delaines, &c, &c.

gentleman's Goods in Great Variety.

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Cloak, Drab, Plain, Plaid, Clothed, and Figured Cloths; Black, Brown and Fane Cassimere, Equevel, Plaid and Plain of every variety of shade of color; Drab Drated, Cashmere, Bombazine, Silk & Warp. Alpaca, &c, &c.

Also, Ready-made Clothing in great variety, for a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c, &c, all of which will be sold at the

They can be had at any retail establishment in the country.

the GENTLEMEN'S attention is invited to our large assortment in their line. In connection with the Store, is our

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
at the Sand-Stone Front,

Where everything is done up in the neatest and best manner. We can rig a man from head to foot in the very shortest notice. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

April 7.



TIN WARE, &C.

SAMUEL G. COOK

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, at his shop nearly opposite the Post-office, a very large and well-made assortment of **TIN WARE**, which he will

He will also execute to order, with promptness, in a workmanlike manner, and with the

Best materials, all kinds of House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, &c.

ESPA has some assortment of COAL TILES on hand constantly.

Gettysburg, May 5. if

SCHICK ALWAYS AHEAD!

Just from the City with the Largest and Prettiest Stock of GOODS for the Spring and Summer Season, to be seen in Gettysburg!

AMONG which will be found, Plain and Fancy PRESS SILKS, Black Silks, all qualities, plain Delaines, plain and figured Lawns, Berge Delaines, Challies, Drilbans, Laveres, Ginghams, Prints, Shawls, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and CLOTH of all colors and new & Cashmires, for men and boys' wear, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, &c.

Purchasing at the lowest rates, I am prepared to sell at as prices as goods can be had at any other establishment in the County, in proof of which, I write all to call and examine my Stock, when they will be satisfied that such is the fact. J. L. SCHICK.

Southwest Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

April 14.

IMPORTANT.

THE citizens of Gettysburg and Strangers who desire to know where to find a large and handsome variety of Summer HATS and SHOES are invited to call at W. W. PAX-

ON S STONE, where they will find the most elegant White Beavers, and White Silk Hats, Panama, Canton and Braid; also, Soft French

ladies' and a large stock of Gentlemen and Ladies' and Children's Summer Shoes and Gaiters of every style and price. Call and see the goods.
W. W. PAXTON.
June 16.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,
OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg at the Foundry of
April 10. T. WARREN.

Shoemakers, Come this Way.
F. HENNEBROCK BROTHERS will sell you MOROCCOS from 25 cents to \$1.00, the cheapest he ever brought to the country.
Call soon at the
SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

FRESH GOODS.
JOHN BORN has just received a fresh supply of SUMMER GOODS, to which he respectfully calls the attention of the public, by "quick sales and small profits," he is enabled to furnish Goods to the satisfaction of all who call.
June 16.

GLASSES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at
April 10.

AN extensive assortment of IRON and
NAILS just received at

April 14. **FAHNESTOCKS'.**
\$55,000 on hand to pay for LAND
WARRANTS. Persons hav-
 ing title to sell, will receive the highest price
 by calling on
 April 14. **E. G. FAHNESTOCK.**

Corn Dryers.
THE attention of MILLERS is invited to
 a very superior article for drying Corn,
 which can be had at all times at
 Jan. 14. **WARREN'S FOUNDRY.**

BONNETS and Bonnet Trimmings can be
 had very low and plenty at the cheap
 store of
FAHNESTOCKS'.

SERAPHINO—a melody for Church mu-
 sic or family—will be sold very low by
 April 14. **MARCUS SAMSON.**

PICTURED PLAIN and **BUFF MAR-**
SEILLES VESTING low at
FAHNESTOCKS'.

The Calamity in Louisiana.

The New Orleans papers of the 16th ult. supply fuller accounts of the recent terrible disaster at Last Island, and these accounts we regret to observe, greatly increase the number of the victims of this devastating hurricane. Instead of about one hundred persons, as stated in our last account, it now appears that nearly two hundred were lost in the overwhelming waters.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that amongst the victims of this disaster are some of the most respectable of the State. Thomas Mills was an extensive and wealthy merchant of New Orleans. Mr. Schlichter a very opulent planter; J. C. Beatty an eminent lawyer of Lafourche; A. M. Foley, a well known and estimable planter of Assumption; Messrs. Adrien, Frere and G. Orvenberg, likewise wealthy and estimable planters of St. Mary.

A fearful indeed was this calamity. The accounts as they come in show it to have been the most dreadful and appalling that has ever occurred in the State. We can scarcely realize the extent of the destruction of life, of all ages, of both sexes, parents and children, masters and servants, hurried with scarcely an hour's warning into eternity. The full reality is worse, not only than what was at first presented, but more harrowing and destructive than even our fears had anticipated. The wind began to blow at an early hour on Saturday evening, the 9th ult., and continued to blow all night. In the morning it increased, and by noon it blew a perfect hurricane, and the wind, commencing in the north, veered round to the east, and then the south and southwest, thus blowing the waters in a heap, as it were, upon the island from every point of the compass. As the waters rose and the houses began to give way the wretched victims sought the highest point of land or were overwhelmed in the attempt. Some were precipitated into the surging water by the crash of houses, or bruised by the floating timbers. Parents saw their children and servants struggling in the throes of death before their eyes, with no power to help them; husbands and wives bowed before the wrath of the pitiless storm-flood. Many attempted to get on board the steamboat Star, which was lying near, and while many perished in the attempt others succeeded; but such was the strength of the raging tempest that the boat itself was wrecked, and those that finally survived were taken clinging to its shattered remains, there being scarcely anything of it left but the hull and the boilers. Many, we are assured, were overwhelmed by the drifts of sand, and now lie buried there, whose names even probably never be known till the sea gives up its dead. The hurricane continued all Sunday night and Monday and Monday night. The scenes of those awful nights no pen can describe, nor shall we attempt it. As soon as the storm had in a good measure subsided, and the news of the awful event reached the neighboring coast, the planters and others hastened to the rescue, and did all they could to save the living.

The following letter to the New Orleans Picayune from one of the sufferers gives a sad account of the calamity:

"BAYOU BEUZ, Aug. 14, 1856.

"You may have heard before this reaches you of the dreadful catastrophe which happened on Last Island on Sunday the 10th inst. As one of the sufferers, it becomes my duty to chronicle one of the most melancholy events that has ever occurred.

"On Saturday night, the 9th inst., a heavy northeast wind prevailed, which excited fears of a storm in the minds of many. The wind increased gradually until about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, when there existed no longer any doubt that we were threatened with imminent danger. From that time the wind blew a perfect hurricane, every building on the island giving way, one after another, until nothing remained. At this moment every one sought the most elevated point on the island, exerting themselves at the same time to avoid the fragments of the buildings, which were carried in every direction by the wind. Many persons were wounded, some mortally. The water at this time (about 2 o'clock, P. M.) commenced rising so rapidly from the bay side that there could be no longer any doubt that the island would be submerged. The scene at this moment forbids description. Men, women, and children were seen running in every direction in search of some means of salvation. The violence of the wind, together with the rain, which fell like hail, and the sand, which blinded their eyes, prevented many from reaching the object they had aimed at.

"At about 4 o'clock the Bay and Gulf currents met and the sea waved over the whole island. Those who were so fortunate as to find some object to cling to were seen floating in all directions. Many of them, however, were separated from the straws to which they clung for life and launched into eternity; the others were washed away by the rapid current and drowned before they could reach their destination. Many were drowned from being stunned by scattered fragments of the buildings, which had been blown asunder by the storm; others were crushed by the floating timbers and logs, and were removed from the beach and met them on their journey.

"To attempt a description of this sad event would be useless. No words can depict the awful scene which occurred on the nights of the 11th and 12th inst. It was not until the next morning, the 13th, that we could ascertain the extent of the disaster. Upon my return, after having been drifted for about twenty hours, I found the steamer Star, which had arrived the day before, and was lying at anchor, a perfect wreck, nothing but her hull and boilers and a portion of her machinery remaining. Upon this wreck the lives of a large number were saved. Towards her each one directed his path, as he was rescued from the deep, and was welcomed with tears by his fellow sufferers who had been so fortunate as to escape. The scene was heart-rending. The good fortune of many a poor individual in being saved was blighted by the news of the loss of a father, brother, sister, wife, or some near relative.

"Not a single building withstood the storm. The loss of property is immense, amounting to at least \$100,000; the principal sufferers being John Mignard & Co., Thomas Mackall, P. C. Bethel, Geo. Herbert, Thomas Mills, L. Desobry, Lynch, Nash, A. Amis, and others. The loss of life among the victims on the island amounted to at least 135; 100, besides about \$10,000 in money or other property were drowned.

News from Kansas—The Attack on Le-compton.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A letter from Lawrence, Kansas, dated the 14th, states that on a previous day, nearly 500 Free Soilers, unaided upon Col. Titus' camp, near Le-compton, and took their prisoners. The letter says: "They defeated themselves from log houses, and wounded ten of our men, one of whom, Capt. Shawber, of Indiana, was killed. Col. Titus was badly wounded. The dragoons interfered, to prevent the attack on Le-compton, and our forces then returned, bringing the prisoners with them. Gov. Shannon came to-day, demanding the release of the prisoners, who a conference was had, at which it was agreed that they would release six prisoners, and also return the cannon taken at Lawrence, and disperse all their camps of armed men, provided we would release our six prisoners.

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Reliable accounts have been received from Kansas to the 20th inst., which state that Le-compton was not attacked by Col. Lane's party, though an assault was expected hourly.

It is said that the Free State men in the Territory, now numbering 20,000, are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat to that point becomes necessary.

It is also reported that four companies of U. S. dragoons are near Le-compton, which is thought will preserve the peace by their presence and deter the threatened attack.

The Republican publishes a call for a meeting, signed by a large number of influential citizens, to consider the affairs in Kansas. The meeting will be held to-morrow.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—We have information to-day that 400 volunteers left Jackson county, on Thursday, for Kansas. Two hundred had been raised in Lafayette, and a large force had been raised in Clay. Lane's regiment, it is said, is fortifying Wickenburg. Robinson, Brown, and others are still in the custody of the United States troops.

A company of 120 recruits, from the Carlisle Barracks, arrived here yesterday, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth. Seventy men from Jefferson Barracks were also sent forward. General Smith having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place.

Orders have been handed in the commanding officer at Fort Riley, to have the troops there in readiness for service.

Tragedy in Kentucky.—A deplorable affair occurred in Bullitt county, Ky., a few days ago. Two brothers, named Jerry and Thomas Jones, had married sisters whose maiden name was Burdett. They were neighbors. On one of more occasions, Jerry had made improper overtures to Thomas' wife, and it is said, threatened her life once in case of refusal. She then persuaded him to desert until some other time.

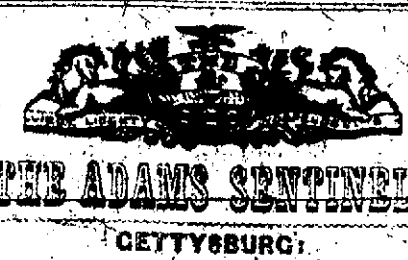
In the meantime the woman had procured a live shooter, so as to be prepared for Jerry should he again attempt anything of the kind. A few days ago Jerry went to his brother's house and renewed his propositions. The woman threw him off his guard by pretending to comply with his request, and while he had his back turned, toward her, she drew the pistol and fired at him three times, one ball passing entirely through, and the other lodging in the head and lodging in front. He was killed instantly. On Saturday the trial of Mrs. Jones took place at Mount Washington, and she was acquitted.

Hallucination.—Ten years ago a wealthy farmer named Simmons, living near Newburg, on the Hudson River, "had a presentiment" that he would die on the 20th day of August, 1856. So strongly was he impressed with the strange idea, that he regarded his decease at the time mentioned as a matter of certainty. He selected a spot for his grave, bought an iron railing to surround it, and had a fine tombstone and an elegant coffin prepared and brought to his house. On Thursday last, the day indicated by the "presentiment," he had a clergyman and an undertaker at hand, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after having at 12 o'clock, with his friends, of a hearty dinner, he went to bed for the purpose of yielding up the ghost. He tried his best to die, but couldn't, and was at last obliged to confess that he had been the slave of a ridiculous hallucination. It is said that hundreds of people flocked to his house to see him expire.

Horrible.—We learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, on leaving home for a short time, a lady residing near Lower Fifth and Market streets, left her child, about five months old, asleep in the cradle, in charge of her husband. The latter having occasion to step out of the house for a few moments, on returning found the cradle empty, and the child nowhere to be found. He searched through the room, but not being able to find it, he supposed his sister-in-law, who resided about a square distant, had come in and carried it home with her. He started to go to her residence, but had only gone about half way, when to his horror, he discovered the babe lying in a gutter, and a large dog devouring its bowels. When taken up there were some signs of life in the infant, but it expired in a few moments.—New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

Wedded Love.—On Monday week, a female named Middleton, who was at least eighty years of age, and had resided in the village of Chesterford during that long period, died whilst her partner in the worldly pilgrimage, whose years also numbered fourscore, was at work in the fields in the exercise of his vocation as a laborer. Some indiscreet friend abruptly intimated to him the fact of his wife's decease, and the poor old man also fell and immediately expired. A post-mortem examination evidenced that the poor old man had been suffering from disease of the heart, and the suddenness of the shock had doubtless been too much for him. The aged couple had often expressed a desire to be buried together, and at the same time.

Singular Accident.—Gallipani's Messenger states that recently, as a hair-dresser was engaged in a house in Paris, cleaning a lady's hair, for which purpose he was using a wash composed of spirits of wine, Nash, A. Amis, and others. The loss of life among the victims on the island amounted to at least 135; 100, besides about \$10,000 in money or other property were drowned.



MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHILIPS, (of Armstrong.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPHOR, (of Bradford.)

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—JOSEPH PUMROY.
Senator—WASHINGTON CROOKS.
Assembly—JOHN MUSSELMAN.
Auditor—PETER MCKENLEY, of D.
Auditor—WARNER TOWNSEND.
Director of the Poor—JOSEPH KEEPER.
Associate Judges—DAVID HORNOR.
District Attorney—WM. R. STEWART.
County Surveyor—JACOB DIEHL.

The State Ticket and the Legislature. The importance of the October election cannot be over-estimated. Its influence upon the Presidential election, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, will be great indeed, if not controlling, and every voter opposed to the Cincinnati platform and the election of Mr. Buchanan, whatever may be his preference between Fremont and Fillmore, should join earnestly to poll every available vote for the Union State ticket. That ticket was first presented to the people by a Union Convention, composed of Whigs, Americans and Republicans, with a rare degree of unanimity, and it has since been unanimously endorsed by the "distinctive American and Republican organizations."

It comes before the people at all shades of opposition to the Lecompton party, with the highest sanction from their respective conventions, and it is not denied that those different elements of opposition are all fairly represented on the ticket. Of the Union nominees we need not speak in detail. The names of COCHRAN, PHILIPS and LAPHOR are familiar to the people of the State, and their capacity and integrity stand unimpeached and unimpeachable. They have all been tried in important public trusts, and won the approbation of their own constituents, as well as the confidence of all parties, for their spotless purity and eminent abilities; and their election now will give us what Pennsylvania long has wanted—a faithful, vigilant friend in the Canal Board, and a man of unflinching honesty and firmness to control the public expenditures in the Auditing department.

It is not denied that we have the strength to elect this ticket. No sane man can be ignorant of the fact that a clear and decided majority of the voters of this State are opposed to the nominees and the destructive policy of the Lecompton party, and we have but to act unitedly and harmoniously to give to our Union State ticket a majority of from twenty to thirty thousand votes.

This once done—as we can do it—and the November battle is already won. In no event then can Pennsylvania vote for Buchanan; and the defeat of Mr. Buchanan's party in October in this State, will utterly blast his prospects in every section of the Union.

We have the power also to carry the Legislature by a decided majority. No management can throw the Senate out of our hands, and the House can be carried if we but remember that we have a common cause, and that the interests of the State imperatively demand a liberal and enlightened Legislature. A United States Senator is to be chosen; a State Treasurer is to be elected, and the State is to be apportioned into Legislative districts next winter in addition to the usual business of the session. The Public Works are still in the hands of the State—a running sore of corruption and profligacy, and a vast political engine to defeat the honest purposes of the people, and upon the next Legislature will devolve the important duty of making some wise provision for their disposal. The Legislature is therefore of peculiar moment to the taxpayers of the State, and we appeal to our friends to allow no minor differences to defeat their Senatorial and Assembly candidates. Let us carry the Union State ticket and the Legislature, and we shall have an easy victory in November.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has passed into the hands of Reigner & Co. McClure, one of the late proprietors, however, has been retained as one of the Editors. It is hating earnestly for Fremont and Dayton.

Mr. Wm. T. Horner, of Waynesboro', lost three of his fingers, and had several others injured, a few days ago, at Mr. Royer's saw-mill. He was sawing out window-sash, when, by some mishap, the circular saw caught his hand.

John McCreary, the soldier from the Carlisle Barracks, who killed another soldier, named James McGary, in a street fight at Carlisle, on the 31st of May, was tried last week, and found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Democrats of Allegheny county have recommended Col. Samuel W. Black for Governor, and the Democrats of Centre have instructed their Delegates to support Owen Packer for the same office. They are easily in the field.

Congress.

We mentioned last week, that the two Houses of Congress were not able to agree upon the Army Appropriation bill.—The disagreement still continued, and on Wednesday a committee of conference was appointed. This committee, also, could not agree up to Saturday—so that the matter remains as before.

Two hundred workmen were discharged from the Springfield (Mass.) Army on Thursday, in consequence of the Army Appropriation bill not having passed Congress. It is also stated that the machinists at the Washington Arsenal, and probably at all the arsenals and armories in the country, have likewise been discharged—the Department not being able to pay them for want of funds.

The "Star and Banner" has hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton. We should be very much pleased to see the anti-Buchanan party in this State united upon some individual. We think, under such circumstances, Mr. Buchanan could not get the vote of the State; but the diversion of strength by the friends of Mr. Fillmore almost disheartens those who feel a deep interest in crushing the Cincinnati Platform. We are in hopes, however, that after the State election something will be done in the way of union of our force.

The members of the M. E. Church (Colored) will hold a Bush Meeting near Middletown, on the 5th and 6th of September.

More Speedy Going. The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Thursday, with \$635,000 in specie.

The Rev. F. P. Macfarland, of Utica, N. Y., has been created Bishop of the diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in place of Bishop O'Reilly, who perished in the steamer Pacific. The new Bishop is a native of this State, and was educated at St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg.

Charles B. Penrose, Esq., has been nominated by the Fillmore men of Philadelphia, as their candidate for State Senator; and George T. Thomas, S. S. Bishop, Geo. R. Smith, and Jacob Dock, for Assembly.

The steamer Potosi made her recent trip from New York to Liverpool in 8 days, 23 hours and 30 minutes—the shortest passage on record.

Our readers remember that a man named Jno. Kissel, of Cumberland, (who) lived by himself, and was supposed to have a considerable amount of money, which he always carried about his person, was found dead in a yard near his dwelling-house some weeks ago, having been shot by some persons unknown. "Murder will out," however, and on Monday last, a white man named Abraham Miller, and a negro named Matthew Willis, were arrested, & committed to Carlisle prison, on suspicion of being the murderers. The evidence against them is said to be very strong.

Carlisle is, at present, very much infested with burglars. No less than four houses were entered within a few days, and more or less money obtained.

A little boy, aged about 5 years, son of Mr. Simon Beard, of Hanover, was so dreadfully scalded on Tuesday afternoon last, that he died in less than 24 hours afterwards, after suffering most excruciating pains. It appears, says the Spectator, that the accident occurred in attempting to draw off some hot still-slop out of a barrel they had just brought home from the distillery—he was standing quite near at the time, when it forced out with such rapidity that before the child could be removed his whole body was covered with the boiling liquid.

A man named John Bennett was committed to jail at Carlisle on Wednesday week, on the charge of attempting to take away the life of Mr. Weiss, Clerk to the Commissioner, and on Saturday morning following, he was found dead, having shot himself, as was supposed, on the evening before, as something like the report of a pistol was heard by the other prisoners about that time. He was a stranger, supposed to be an Englishman, and has been engaged in teaching school. It is thought he was deranged.

The storm, or rather succession of storms, which occurred between the 8th and 10th ult., appears to have swept with great fury from Maine to Louisiana. Not the half has been told. Buildings were struck by lightning, trees blown down, and rivers & creeks swollen. The low grounds have been inundated, and barns and farm-houses prostrated, destroying vast quantities of grain.

Every State bordering on the Atlantic felt the fury of the storm, and Tennessee and Mississippi were not exempt. Immense damage was done to the cotton crop everywhere; but Louisiana seems to have suffered most.

A Fillmore County Convention was held at York on Tuesday last, which nominated a Ticket for support at the October election. B. H. Mosser, Nicholas Seitz, and J. W. Johnston, were settled for Assembly; Samuel Smith, for Associate Judge; &c., &c.

The Union Convention of Lancaster has re-nominated Mr. Roberts for Congress.

Senatorial Conference Meeting.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27, 1856.

The Conference, appointed by the Union Conventions of Adams and Franklin counties, to nominate a candidate for Senator, on this day—present, D. Kendalhart, Col. R. O. Swope, A. B. Kurtz, from Adams; and Thaddeus Boggs, Geo. W. Ziegler, Dr. R. S. Brownson, from Franklin.

A. B. KURTZ, of Adams, was called to the chair, and D. R. S. BROWNSON, of Franklin, appointed Secretary.

On motion of D. Kendalhart, G. W. CROOKS, Esq., of Chambersburg, was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Senator, and recommended to the cordial support of all the anti-Buchanan voters of the district.

On motion, Resolved, That we adjourn to meet our friends in the different districts, at the Polls, on the second Tuesday of October next, to roll up the majority of 800 for "CROOKS & FREEMONT."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in all the anti-Buchanan papers of the district.

A. B. KURTZ, Chairman.
R. S. BROWNSON, Secy.

A public meeting in reference to the condition of Kansas was held at St. Louis on the afternoon of the 25th ult. It was reported at the meeting that a body of twenty-five hundred volunteers, well armed and equipped, was organizing, and that they would be ready to march into the Territory on the 22d of the ensuing month. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the lawless proceedings in Kansas, sympathizing with the sufferers, appointing a committee to ascertain what is necessary to relieve their distress, and calling on the Federal Government to subdue the insurrection and protect the rights of the citizens.

Foreign News.—The European intelligence received by the Niagara contains the most favorable harvest reports. From every part of the United Kingdom accounts are received of abundant crops, and such was the demand for labor among the farmers that the railway contractors were over-bid, and in some cases were forced to suspend operations until the harvest should be over.

The storm in Louisiana seems to have been more terrible than even the telegraphic dispatches described it. In the parish of St. Mary's the loss cannot be less than half a million of dollars, and it is said that along the whole extent of the bayou there is scarcely a sugar house standing.—The cane and corn crops are almost totally ruined.—It is said that on many plantations the cane has been twisted off and blown all over the fields.

Accounts of the damage sustained in the interior of New York by the freshet of week before last are still coming to hand from the interior counties, and so disastrous are the results that early estimates of the aggregate loss, contrary to usage, fall far short of the reality, and it is now calculated that the loss altogether must be more than one million of dollars. In the counties of Albany, Green and Ulster, the effects of the freshet have been particularly disastrous, and in some places there has been a slight loss of life.

Good for Trade.—The extended petitions now in vogue give the cord-makers full employment. One at Newburyport, Mass., has sold \$3,000 worth to a single dealer in this dress cord in Boston, within the last four months, and all the manufacturers have been unable to supply the demand for the extension of these fabulous skirts.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—John Townsend, a wealthy citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., and over 70 years of age, a few days ago, convicted of receiving stolen goods from a gang of notorious thieves. He was convicted on the evidence of one of the gang, and upon his counsel moving for a new trial it was granted.

New York American State Council. NEW YORK, August 27.—In the American State Council to-day resolutions were offered by a free soiler, condemning the attempt to gag free speech at Washington, denouncing the Kansas outrages, the Nebraska act, repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., which, however, were ruled out of order. A few free soil delegates withdrew, and re-organized separately, and passed resolutions to the above effect, and endorsed Fremont.

The regular council ratified Mr. Fillmore's nomination.

The Kansas Troubles. ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The National Kansas Committee to-day adopted a resolution that, having authentic information that preparation is making in Missouri for an armed invasion of Kansas, Thaddeus Hyatt, W. F. Army and Professor Dancels be a committee to call on the President to solicit the interposition of government to prevent the civil war and slaughter impending; and that they procure, if possible, the co-operation of members of Congress in the application.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Dr. Sator, formerly of New York, passed through here to-day on his way from Lawrence, Kansas. He says he was publicly robbed of \$2,500 at Westport, and it was proposed to drown him, but the threat was not executed.

The Quaker Mission has been entirely broken up. All the inmates have left.

Letters from Porto Rico to the 8th August announce a considerable abatement in the ravages of the cholera.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Dr. Sator, formerly of New York, passed through here to-day on his way from Lawrence, Kansas. He says he was publicly robbed of \$2,500 at Westport, and it was proposed to drown him, but the threat was not executed.

The Quaker Mission has been entirely broken up. All the inmates have left.

Letters from Porto Rico to the 8th August announce a considerable abatement in the ravages of the cholera.

Officialism Reluctant.

On the cars between Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, some official individual proceeded to take a vote as to the Presidency among the passengers. Colonel Benton, it is stated, was among the party, and when the aforesaid individual, who happened to be unacquainted with Old Bullion, asked him how he intended to vote, he received the following reply:

"Sir! by what authority, sir, do you ask me for whom I shall vote? Sir, I will answer that question at the ballot box, not to you."

Diplomatic Compensation.—Before Congress adjourned, it passed the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to regulate the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. It provides that Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, shall be entitled to \$17,500 each, compensation for their services to Great Britain and France, and \$12,000 each to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China; and \$10,000 to all other countries.

Ministers Resident and Commissioners seventy-five per centum; Charges d'Affaires, fifty per centum; and Secretary of Legation, fifteen per cent. of the said amounts, respectively.

Suicide of a Student.—The Newark Advertiser states that George F. King, a member of the senior class of Princeton College, after remaining there a week, returned to his home in Euclid, Conn., last week, and on Wednesday committed suicide by taking strychnine. No cause was given for the act except depression of spirits. He was a talented young man, about twenty years old, and last year, we understand, stood at the head of the junior class in mathematical studies.

Determined Suicide.—The Columbia (S. C.) papers state that on Tuesday morning a locomotive on the Greenville road, on the way to the depot, came suddenly upon a man lying between two cross ties in a depression, so that he could not be seen until the engine was almost on him. He was seen to lay his head upon the rail, but too late for the engineer to stop the engine.

His head was severed from his body and fell off the track—his body was lost as he sat, with his hand clinched on a cross tie.—The name of the unfortunate man was George Shogor, formerly a clerk in Columbia and at the Greenville depot, and a letter found at his residence, written by him on Monday, disclosed the fact that he intended to rush set thus deliberately carried out.

The End of the World.—We see that a gentleman named Slavell, who is a follower of Miller (not Joseph, but the "Prophet"), has just issued an epistle to the hopeful few who are awaiting with exemplary patience for the end of all things, informing them that the affairs of this world are all to be settled at a period no farther distant than the thirteenth of October next. Politicians who are calculating on receiving an office in case their candidates are elected will please take notice.

Sad Affliction.—A young lady, at present a pupil in one of our literary institutions, has received the distressing intelligence that among those that perished in the terrible calamity at Last Island were her father, brother, uncle, aunt and two cousins. Having previously been deprived of her mother by death, her lonely situation must now excite the deepest sympathy.—Richmond Whig.

Lightning with a Clear Sky.—Three barns in Feeding Mills, Mass., belonging to Comfort Kent, were struck by lightning and burned on Monday week last. There was no storm, it is said, in the vicinity, nor cloud of any kind near the barns at the time they were struck, although a violent storm was prevailing in other sections.

Another Vigilance Committee.—Recent outrages at Rochester, New York, have induced the citizens of that place to appoint a vigilance committee. The committee do not propose to assume any other power than that of a detective police, hanging near in the legal authorities any of the rascals which may fall into their hands. Each night a strong force will be detailed for duty, and it is expected that they will patrol the district act apart from them from the usual hour of closing dwellings and stores until the next morning.

Liberation of Twelve Slaves.—Catharine Smoot, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, the widow of Alexander Smoot, Esq., who died in 1847, was a passenger on the mail boat from Louisville to Cincinnati yesterday, with eleven slaves, whom she proposes to emancipate. She was offered \$10,000, cash, down for the lot, but said that the money was no temptation, as she was convinced it was her duty as a Christian to do so.

A black man belongs to her for a term, upon the expiration of which he too is to be freed. She says that she considers it her duty, after freeing her slaves, to make such provision for them that they will not suffer or become burdensome to those among whom they will make their home.—Louisville Courier, Aug. 22.

Cheating both Dead and Living.—Among the official frauds brought to light in San Francisco it is said the undertakers sold expensive coffins, sometimes at \$200 or \$300 each, and gave them as the coffins, the bodies of the dead were placed in the wooden boxes, and then the original coffins taken back and sold to the next customer.

Important Treaty with the Indians.

A letter from Washington says: The tripartite treaty between the United States and the Creeks and Seminoles residing west of the Mississippi is considered one of the most important ever concluded with the aboriginal tribes. The Senate recently ratified it, with amendments, to which the delegation in this city has assented. It appropriates \$899,000, for which a bill has passed the Senate and awaits the action of the House.

These Creeks and Seminoles surrender lands to such Seminoles in Florida as may remove West; while the treaty secures to the last, on that condition, certain pecuniary and civil advantages, and permits them to enjoy their own Seminole government, independent of association with any other tribes; a failure to obtain which has been a prominent objection heretofore to their immigration. This, it is supposed, will have a tendency to forever quiet Indian disturbances in Florida, an important consideration in view of the millions of money expended on account of Indian hostilities in that State.

A Thimble for Mrs. Fremont.—It appears that some of the Republicans of New York have had manufactured a beautiful thimble designed as a complimentary present to Mrs. Jessie Fremont, the wife of their presidential candidate. The Post thus describes it:

"It is made of California gold, and the exterior surface is beautifully and ingeniously illustrated. It is divided into three sections, by as many pillars, on which are inscribed respectively the words, 'Liberty, Justice and Union.' In the first section, Col. Fremont is represented planting the American flag on the Fremont peak of the Rocky Mountains. In the second section we have a view of the National Capitol at Washington, and in the third an American eagle holding the national shield with a belt on which the name of 'Jessie' is inscribed in German text. Around the rim the Republican mottoes, 'Free Soil,' 'Free Speech,' 'Free Men,' 'Fremont,' are engraved; the last name directly under and in the same style of lettering as 'Jessie.'"

The Abolition Excitement at Mobile.—The Mobile papers confirm the telegraphic statement that Messrs. Strickland & Upson, wealthy bookellers of that city, had been compelled to leave there very suddenly in consequence of the alleged discovery that they had been engaged in selling publications of an incendiary and insurrectionary character. It appears that a meeting of respectable citizens was held, and a committee appointed to wait on the firm, notify them of their offence, and informing them that unless they left the city within five days those composing the meeting could not guarantee their safety. The committee immediately proceeded to their store, when they ascertained that the two men had left the city. This was, probably, a fortunate thing, as the excitement rapidly increased, the action previously taken being considered by many as too mild. A town meeting was held and various threats made by the less discreet portions of the populace, but the Mayor succeeded in calming the excitement, and the meeting quickly dispersed.

SMASH-UP ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.—One Hundred and Sixty Sixty Slain.—An accident, the result of miscalculation and want of perception, occurred at West Albany on Thursday evening, which, while it resulted in no personal injury to any one, caused great damage and loss. A freight train of eighteen cars coming east was run into by another train also coming this way, and with such headway that five or six cars were entirely demolished. One car contained swine, nearly all of which were terribly mangled—five or six other cars, containing butter and produce of a perishable nature, were dovetailed together in such a manner that it is impossible to tell butter from cheese & cheese from butter. The hind cars of the foremost train, when the trains came in collision, were piled one upon the other in great confusion. It presents a sorry sight, as the produce is nearly all rendered unfit for consumption. The accident, it is said, was caused by the miscalculation of the flag man, who, not thinking that the rear train was so near, did not get far enough around the curve to prevent a collision. The damage resulting cannot be less than \$5,000 or \$6,000.—Albany Express.

On Wednesday evening the down passenger train from Pottsville struck and killed Mrs. Benjamin B. Hughes, of Montgomery county. It appears that she heard the train coming, some time before she reached the track, and to be sure of getting across before it came up, she commenced to run at a rapid rate, and was nearly over, when the cow-catcher struck her on the right heel with such force as to throw her about eight feet. The back of her head was crushed in, and she had a severe contusion over her eye. She leaves a family of nine children. Her husband is a man of standing and wealth, and the sudden death of his wife is a terrible shock to his feelings.

Religious Tolerance in Mexico.—The following is the article added to the Mexican Constitution granting religious toleration:

"15. No law nor order shall be issued in the Republic, by authority, prohibiting or hindering the exercise of any kind of religious worship; but, the Catholic Apostolic Roman having been the exclusive religion of the Mexican people, the Congress of the Union shall take care, by means of just and prudent laws, to protect it in so far as this protection does not prejudice the interests of the people nor the rights of the national sovereignty."

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The Calamity in Louisiana.

The New Orleans papers of the 16th ult. supply fuller accounts of the recent terrible disaster at Last Island, and these accounts, we regret to observe, greatly increase the number of the victims of this devastating hurricane. Instead of about one hundred persons, as stated in our last account, it now appears that nearly two hundred were lost in the overwhelming waters.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that amongst the victims of this disaster are some of the most respectable of the State. Thomas Mills was an extensive and wealthy merchant of New Orleans; Mr. Schlatter, a very opulent planter; J. C. Beatty an eminent lawyer of Lafourche; A. M. Foley a well known and estimable planter of Assumption; Messrs. Adrien Frece and G. Greenberg, likewise wealthy and estimable planters of St. Mary's.

"Awful indeed was this calamity. The accounts as they come in show it to have been the most dreadful and appalling that has ever occurred in the State. We can scarcely realize the extent of the destruction of life, of all ages, of both sexes, parents and children, masters and servants, hurriedly and with a warning in to eternity. The full reality is worse, not only than what was at first represented, but more harrowing and destructive than even our fears had anticipated. The wind began to blow at an early hour on Saturday evening, the 9th ult., and continued to blow all night. In the morning it increased, and by noon it blew a perfect hurricane. The wind, commencing in the north, veered round to the east, and then the south and southwest, thus blowing the waters in a heap, as it were, upon the island from every point of the compass. As the waters rose and the houses began to give way, the wretched victims sought the highest point of land or were overwhelmed in the attempt. Some were precipitated into the surging water by the crash of houses or bruised by the floating timbers. Parents saw their children and servants struggling in the throes of death before their eyes, with no power to help them; husbands and wives bowed before the wrath of the pitiless storm-fiend. Many attempted to get on board the steamboat Star, which was lying near, and while many perished in the attempt others succeeded; but such was the strength of the raging tempest that the boat itself was wrecked, and those that finally survived were taken clinging to its shattered remains, there being scarcely anything of it left but the hull and the boilers. Many, we are assured, were overwhelmed by the drifts of sand, and never buried there, whose names even will probably never be known till the sea gives up its dead. The hurricane continued all Sunday night and Monday and Monday night. The scenes of those awful nights no pen can describe, nor shall we attempt it. As soon as the storm had in a good measure subsided, and the news of the awful event reached the neighboring coast, the planters and others hastened to the rescue, and did all they could to save the living."

The following letter to the New Orleans Picayune from one of the sufferers gives a sad account of the calamity:

"BAYOU BEUVE, Aug. 14, 1856.
"You may have heard before this reaches you of the dreadful catastrophe which happened on Last Island on Sunday the 10th inst. As one of the sufferers, it becomes my duty to chronicle one of the most melancholy events that has ever occurred."

"On Saturday night, the 9th inst., a heavy northeast wind prevailed, which excited fears of a storm in the winds of many. The wind increased gradually until about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, when there existed no longer any doubt that we were threatened with imminent danger. From that time the wind blew a perfect hurricane, every building on the island giving way, one after another, until nothing remained. At this moment every one sought the most elevated point on the island, exerting themselves at the same time to avoid the fragments of the buildings, which were scattered in every direction by the wind. Many persons were wounded, some mortally. The water at this time (about 2 o'clock, P. M.) commenced rising so rapidly from the bay side that there could be no longer any doubt that the island would be submerged. The scene at this moment forbids description. Men, women, and children were seen running in every direction in search of some means of salvation. The violence of the wind, together with the rain, which fell like hail, and the sand, which blinded their eyes, prevented many from reaching the object they had aimed at."

"At about 4 o'clock the Bay and Gulf currents met and the sea waved over the whole island. Those who were so fortunate as to find some object to cling to were seen floating in all directions. Many of them, however, were separated from the straws to which they clung for life and launched into eternity; the others were washed away by the rapid current and drowned before they could reach their destination. Many were drowned from being stunned by scattered fragments of the buildings which had been blown asunder by the storm; others were crushed by the floating timbers and logs, which were removed from the beach and met them on their journey."

"To attempt a description of this sad event would be useless. No words can depict the awful scene which occurred on the nights of the 11th and 12th inst. It was not until the next morning, the 13th, that we could ascertain the extent of the disaster. Upon my return, after having been drifted for about twenty hours, I found the steamer Star, which had arrived the day before, and was lying at anchor, a perfect wreck, nothing but her hull and boilers and a portion of her machinery remaining. Upon this wreck the lives of a large number were saved. Towards her each one directed his path as he was recovered from the deep, and as he was welcomed with tears by his fellow-sufferers who had been so fortunate as to escape. The scene was heart-rending. The good fortune of many a poor individual in being saved was heightened by the news of the loss of a father, brother, sister, wife, or some near relative."

"Not a single building withstood the storm. The loss of property is immense, amounting to at least \$100,000; the principal sufferers being John Slagash & Co., Thomas McKell, P. C. B. Smith, Geo. Robertson, Thomas Mills, L. Deary, Lynch, Nash, A. Aron, and others. The loss of baggage belonging to the victims on the island at the time amounts to at least \$5,000, besides about \$10,000 in money on those who were drowned."

News from Kansas—The Attack on Leecompton.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A letter from Lawrence, Kansas, dated the 14th, states that on a previous day, nearly 500 Free State men marched upon Col. Titus' camp, near Leecompton, and took them prisoners. The letter says: "They defended themselves from log houses, and wounded ten of our men, one of whom, Capt. Shawhere, of Indiana, will die. Col. Titus was badly wounded. The dragons interfered, to prevent the attack on Leecompton, and our forces then returned, bringing the prisoners with them. Gov. Shannon came to day, demanding the release of the prisoners, when a conference was had, at which it was agreed that they would release six prisoners, and also return the cannon taken at Lawrence, and disperse all their camps of armed men, provided we would release our six prisoners."

St. Louis, Aug. 24.—Reliable accounts have been received from Kansas to the 20th inst., which state that Leecompton was not attacked by Col. Lane's party, though an assault was expected hourly.

It is said that the Free State men in the Territory, now numbering 20,000, are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat to that point becomes necessary.

It is also reported that four companies of U. S. dragons are near Leecompton, which it is thought will preserve the peace by their presence and deter the threatened attack. The Republican publishes a call for a meeting, signed by a large number of influential citizens, to consider the affairs in Kansas. The meeting will be held to-morrow.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—We have information to-day that 400 volunteers left Jackson county, on Thursday, for Kansas. Two hundred had been raised in Lafayette, and a large force had been raised in Clay. Lane's regiment, it is said, is fortifying Watkins. Robinson, Brown, and others are still in the custody of the United States troops.

A company of 120 recruits, from the Carlisle Barracks, arrived here yesterday, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth. Seventy men from Jefferson Barracks were also sent forward, Gen. Smith having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place.

Orders have been handed to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, to have the troops there in readiness for service. Tragedy in Kentucky.—A deplorable affair occurred in Bullitt county, Ky., a few days ago. Two brothers, named Jerry and Thomas Jones, had married sisters whose maiden name was Burdett. They were neighbors. On one or more occasions Jerry had made improper overtures to Thomas' wife, and it is said, threatened her life once in case of refusal. She then persuaded him to desert until some other time. In the meantime the woman had procured a fine shooter, so as to be prepared for Jerry should he again attempt anything of the kind. A few days ago Jerry went to his brother's house and renewed his propositions. The woman threw him off his guard by pretending to comply with his request, and while he had his back turned toward her, she drew the pistol and fired at him three times, one ball passing entirely through, and the other lodging in the body, and the other entering the back of the head and lodging in front. He was killed instantly. On Saturday the trial of Mrs. Jones took place at Mount Washington, and she was acquitted.

Hallucination.—Ten years ago a wealthy farmer named Simmonds, living near Newburg, on the Hudson River, "had a presentiment" that he would die on the 20th day of August, 1856. So strongly was he impressed with the strange idea, that he regarded his decease at the time mentioned as a matter of certainty. He selected a spot for his grave, bought an iron railing to surround it, and had a fine tombstone and an elegant coffin prepared and brought to his house. On Thursday last, the day indicated by the "presentiment," he had a clergyman and an undertaker at hand, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after having partaken, with his friends, of a hearty dinner, he went to bed for the purpose of yielding up the ghost. He tried his best to die, but couldn't, and was at last obliged to confess that he had been the slave of a ridiculous hallucination. It is said that hundreds of people flocked to his house to see him expire.

Horrible.—We learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, on leaving home for a short time, a lady residing near Lower Fifth and Market streets, left her child, about five months old, asleep in the cradle, in charge of her husband. The latter having occasion to step out of the house for a few moments, on returning found the cradle empty and the child nowhere to be found. He searched through the room, but not being able to find it, he supposed his sister-in-law, who resided about a square distant, had come in and carried it home with her. He started to go to her residence, but had only gone about half way, when in his horror, he discovered the babe lying in a gutter, and a large dog devouring its bowels! When taken up there were some signs of life in the infant, but it expired in a few moments.—New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

Wetted Love.—On Monday week, a female named Middleton, who was at least eighty years of age, and had resided in the village of Chester during that long period, died whilst her partner in the worldly pilgrimage, whose years also numbered fourscore, was at work in the field in the exercise of his vocation as a laborer. Some indifferent friend abruptly intimated to him the fact of his wife's decease, and the poor old man also fell and immediately expired. A post-mortem examination evidenced that the poor old man had been suffering from disease of the heart, and the suddenness of the shock had doubled been too much for him. The aged couple had often expressed a desire to be buried together, and at the same time.

Singular Accident.—Gleaner's News-senger states that recently, a man named Jones was engaged in a house in Paris, cleaning a lady's hair, for which purpose he was using a wash composed of spirits of wine, her child came close to where she sat, and lighted a chemical match. The flame communicated to the hair, and before it could be extinguished all the hair was consumed, and the head so much burnt that fears are entertained of her recovery.



MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1856.

UNION STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, (of York.)
AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN PHELPS, (of Armstrong.)
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
B. LAPORTE, (of Bradford.)

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—JOSEPH PUMROY,
Senator—WASHINGTON CROOKS,
Assembly—JOHN MUSSELMAN,
Commissioner—PETER MCKEY, of D. Auditor—WARNER TOWNSEND,
Director of the Poor—JOSEPH KENNER,
Associate Judges—DAVID HIGHER,
District Attorney—WM. R. STEWART,
County Surveyor—J. A. O'DIEN.

The State Ticket and the Legislature.

The importance of the October election cannot be over-estimated. Its influence upon the Presidential election, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, will be great indeed, if not controlling, and every voter opposed to the Cincinnati platform and the election of Mr. Buchanan, whatever may be his preference between Fremont and Fillmore, should join earnestly to poll every available vote for the Union State ticket. That ticket was first presented to the people by a Union Convention, composed of Whigs, Americans and Republicans, with a rare degree of unanimity, and it has since been unanimously endorsed by the distinctive American and Republican organizations.

It comes before the people of all shades of opposition to the Locofoco party with the highest sanction from their respective conventions, and it is not denied that those different elements of opposition are all fairly represented on the ticket. Of the Union nominees we need not speak in detail. The names of COCHRAN, PHELPS and LAPORTE are familiar to the people of the State, and their capacity and integrity stand unimpeached and unimpeachable. They have all been tried in important public trusts, and won the approbation of their own immediate constituents, as well as the confidence of all parties, for their spotless purity and eminent abilities; and their election now will give us what Pennsylvania long has wanted—a faithful, vigilant friend in the Canal Board, and a man of unflinching honesty and firmness to control the public expenditures in the Auditing department.

It is not denied that we have the strength to elect this ticket. No sane man can be ignorant of the fact that a clear and decided majority of the voters of this State are opposed to the nominees and the destructive policy of the Locofoco party, and we have but to act unitedly and harmoniously to give to our Union State ticket a majority of from twenty to thirty thousand votes. This once done as we can do it—and the November battle is already won. In no event then can Pennsylvania vote for Buchanan; and the defeat of Mr. Buchanan's party in October in this State, will utterly blast his prospects in every section of the Union.

We have the power also to carry the Legislature by a decided majority. No mismanagement can throw the Senate out of our hands, and the House can be carried if we but remember that we have a common cause, and that the interests of the State imperatively demand a liberal and enlightened Legislature. A United States Senator is to be chosen; a State Treasurer is to be elected, and the State is to be apportioned into Legislative districts next winter in addition to the usual business of the session. The Public Works are still in the hands of the State—a running sore of corruption and profligacy, and a vast political engine to defeat the honest purposes of the people, and upon the next Legislature will devolve the important duty of making some wise provision for their disposal. The Legislature is therefore of peculiar moment to the taxpayers of the State, and we appeal to our friends to allow no minor differences to defeat their Senatorial and Assembly candidates. Let us carry the Union State ticket and the Legislature, and we shall have an easy victory in November.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has presented into the hands of Burger & Co. Col. McClure, one of the late proprietors, however, has been retained as one of the Editors. It is battling earnestly for Fremont and Dayton.

Mr. Wm. T. Hunter, of Wayneboro', lost three of his fingers, and had several others injured, a few days ago, at Mr. Rogers' saw-mill. He was sawing out window-sash, when, by some mishap, the circular saw caught his hand.

John McCarty, the soldier from the Carlisle Barracks, who killed another soldier, named James McGary, in a street fight at Carlisle, on the 31st of May, was tried last week, and found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Promoters of Allegheny county have re-nominated Col. Samuel W. Black for Governor; and the Democrats of Centre have instructed their Delegates to support Gen. Parker for the same office. They are early in the field.

Congress.

We mentioned last week, that the two Houses of Congress were not able to agree upon the Army Appropriation bill. The disagreement still continued, and on Wednesday a committee of conference was appointed. This committee, also, could not agree up to Saturday—so that the matter remains as before.

Two hundred workmen were discharged from the Springfield (Mass.) Army on Thursday, in consequence of the Army Appropriation bill not having passed Congress. It is also stated that the mechanics at the Washington Arsenal, and probably at all the arsenals and armories in the country, have likewise been discharged—the Department not being able to pay them for want of funds.

The "Star and Banner" has hoisted the flag of Fremont and Dayton. We should be very much pleased to see the anti-Buchanan party in this State united upon some individual. We think, under such circumstances, Mr. Buchanan could not get the vote of the State; but the diversion of strength by the friends of Mr. Fillmore almost disheartens those who feel a deep interest in crushing the Cincinnati Platform. We are in hopes, however, that after the State election something will be done in the way of union of our force.

The members of the M. E. Church (Colored), will hold a Bush Meeting near Middletown, on the 5th and 6th of September.

More Specie Going.—The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Thursday, with \$685,000 in specie.

The Rev. F. P. Macfarland, of Utica, N. Y., has been created Bishop of the diocese of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in place of Bishop O'Reilly, who perished in the steamer Pacific. The new Bishop is a native of this State, and was educated at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg.

Charles B. Penrose, Esq., has been nominated by the Fillmore men of Philadelphia, as their candidate for State Senator; and George T. Thomas, S. S. Bishop, Geo. R. Smith, and Jacob Dock, for Assembly.

The steamer Persia made her recent trip from New York to Liverpool in 8 days, 23 hours and 30 minutes—the shortest passage on record.

Our readers remember that a man named Jno. Kissel, of Cumberland co., (who lived by himself, and was supposed to have a considerable amount of money, which he always carried about his person,) was found dead in a yard near his dwelling-house some weeks ago, having been shot by some persons unknown. "Murder will out," however, and on Monday last, a white man named Abraham Miller, and a negro named Mathew Willis, were arrested, & committed to Carlisle prison, on suspicion of being the murderers. The evidence against them is said to be very strong.

Carlisle is, at present, very much infested with burglars. No less than four houses were entered within a few days, and more or less money obtained.

A little boy, aged about 5 years, son of Mr. Simon Beard, of Hanover, was so dreadfully scalded on Tuesday afternoon last, that he died in less than 24 hours afterwards, after suffering most excruciating pains. It appears, says the Spectator, that the accident occurred in attempting to draw off some hot still-step out of a barrel they had just brought home from the distillery—he was standing quite near at the time, when it forced out with such rapidity that before the child could be removed his whole body was covered with the boiling liquid.

A man named John Beunet was committed to jail at Carlisle on Wednesday week, on the charge of attempting to take away the life of Mr. Weise, Clerk to the Commissioners; and on Saturday morning following, he was found dead, having shot himself, as was supposed, on the evening before, as something like the report of a pistol was heard by the other prisoners about that time. He was a stranger, supposed to be an Englishman, and has been engaged in teaching school. It is thought he was deranged.

The storm, or rather succession of storms, which occurred between the 8th and 10th ult., appears to have swept with great fury from Maine to Louisiana. Not the hail has been bold. Buildings were struck by lightning, trees blown down, and rivers & creeks swollen. The low grounds have been inundated, and barns and farm-houses prostrated, destroying vast quantities of grain. Every State bordering on the Atlantic felt the fury of the storm, and Tennessee and Mississippi were not exempt. Immense damage was done to the cotton crop every where; but Louisiana seems to have suffered most.

A Fillmore County Convention was held at York on Tuesday last, which nominated a Ticket for support at the October election. B. H. Nowser, Nicholas Smith, and J. W. Johnston, were settled for Assembly; Samuel Smith, for Associate Judge; &c., &c.

The Union Convention of Lancaster has re-nominated Mr. Roberts for Congress.

Senatorial Conference Meeting.

CALIFORNIA SPRINGS, Aug. 27, 1856.

The Conference appointed by the Union Conventions of Adams and Franklin counties, to nominate a candidate for Senator, met this day—present, D. Kandlehart, Col. R. C. Swope, A. B. Kurtz, from Adams; and Thaddeus Boggs, Geo. W. Ziegler, Dr. R. S. Brownson, from Franklin.

A. B. KURTZ, of Adams, was called to the chair, and D. R. S. BROWNSON, of Franklin, appointed Secretary.

On motion of D. Kandlehart, G. W. CROOKS, Esq., of Chambersburg, was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Senator, and recommended to the cordial support of all the anti-Buchanan voters of the district.

On motion, Resolved, That we adjourn to meet our friends in the different districts, at the polls, on the second Tuesday of October next, to roll up a majority of 800 for "CROOKS & FREEMONT."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in all the anti-Buchanan papers of the district.

A. B. KURTZ, Chairman, R. S. BROWNSON, Sec'y.

A public meeting in reference to the condition of Kansas was held at St. Louis on the afternoon of the 25th ult. It was reported at the meeting that a body of twenty-five hundred volunteers, well armed and equipped, was organizing, and that they would be ready to march into the Territory on the 22d of the ensuing month. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the lawless proceedings in Kansas, sympathizing with the sufferers, appointing a committee to ascertain what is necessary to relieve their distress, and calling on the Federal Government to subdue the insurrection and protect the rights of the citizens.

Foreign News.—The European intelligence received by the Niagara contains the most favorable harvest reports. From every part of the United Kingdom accounts are received of abundant crops, and such was the demand for labor among the farmers that the railway contractors were over-bid, and in some cases were forced to suspend operations until the harvest should be over.

The storm in Louisiana seems to have been more terrible than even the telegraphic despatches described it. In the parish of St. Mary's the loss cannot be less than half a million of dollars, and it is said that along the whole extent of the bayou there is scarcely a sugar house standing. The cane and corn crops are almost totally ruined. It is said that on many plantations the cane has been twisted off and blown all over the fields.

Accounts of the damage sustained in the interior of New York by the freshest of week before last are still coming to hand from the interior counties, and so disastrous are the details that early estimates of the aggregate loss, contrary to usage, fall far short of the reality, and it is now calculated that the loss altogether must be more than one million of dollars. In the counties of Albany, Green and Ulster, the effects of the freshest have been particularly disastrous, and in some places there has been a slight loss of life.

Good for Trade.—The extended petticoats now in vogue give the cord-makers full employment. One at Newburyport, Mass., has sold \$2,000 worth to a single dealer in this dress and in Boston, within the last four months, and all the manufacturers have been unable to supply the demand for the extension of these fabulous skirts.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—John Townsend, a wealthy citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., and over 70 years of age, was, a few days ago, convicted of receiving stolen goods from a gang of notorious thieves. He was convicted on the evidence of one of the gang, and upon his counsel moving for a new trial it was granted.

New York American State Council. New York, August 27.—In the American State Council to-day resolutions were offered by a free soiler, condemning the attempt to gag free speech at Washington, denouncing the Kansas outrages, the Nebraska act, repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., which, however, were ruled out of order. A free soil delegates with drew, and re-organized separately, and passed resolutions to the above effect, and endorsed Fremont.

The regular council of Mr. Fillmore's nomination.

The Kansas Troubles. ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The National Kansas Committee to-day adopted a resolution that, having authentic information that preparation is making in Missouri for an armed invasion of Kansas, Thaddeus Hyatt, W. F. Army and Professor Duncans be a committee to call on the President to solicit the intervention of government to prevent the civil war and slaughter impending; and that they procure, if possible, the cooperation of members of Congress in the application.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Dr. Sater, formerly of New York, passed through here to-day on his way from Lawrence, Kansas. He says he was publicly robbed of \$2,500 at Westport, and it was proposed to drown him, but the threat was not executed.

The Quaker Mission has been entirely taken up. All the inmates have left.

Letters from Porto Rico to the 8th Aug.—announce a considerable statement in the ratings of the cholera.

Officialness Rebuked.—On the cars be-

tween Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, some official individual proceeded to take a vote as to the Presidency among the passengers. Colonel Benton, it is stated, was among the party, and when the aforesaid individual, who happened to be unacquainted with Old Bullion, asked him how he intended to vote, he received the following reply:

"Sir! by what authority, sir, do you ask me for whom I shall vote? Sir, I will answer that question at the ballot box, not to you."

Diplomatic Compensation.—Before Congress adjourned, it passed the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to regulate the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States. It provides that Embassadors and Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, shall be entitled to \$17,500 each, compensation for their services to Great Britain and France, and \$12,000 each to Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico and China; and \$10,000 to all other countries.

Ministers Resident and Commissioners seventy-five per centum; Charges d'Affaires, fifty per centum; and Secretary of Legation, fifteen per cent. of the said amounts, respectively.

Suicide of a Student.—The Newark Advertiser states that George P. King, a member of the senior class of Princeton College, after remaining there a week, returned to his home in Euclid, Conn., last week, and on Wednesday committed suicide by taking strychnine. No cause was given for the act except depression of spirits. He was a talented young man, about twenty years old, and last year, we understand, stood at the head of the junior class in mathematical studies.

Determined Suicide.—The Columbia (S. C.) papers state that on Tuesday morning a locomotive on the Greenville road, on the way to the depot, came suddenly upon a man lying between two cross ties in a depression, so that he could not be seen until the engine was almost on him. He was seen to lay his head upon the rail, but too late for the engineer to stop the engine. His head was severed from his body and fell off the track—his body was left as he sat, with his hand clinched on a cross tie. The name of the unfortunate man was George Shegog, formerly a clerk in Columbia and at the Greenville depot, and a letter found at his residence, written by him on Monday, disclosed the fact that he intended the rash act thus deliberately carried out.

The End of the World.—We see that a gentleman named Slavell, who is a follower of Miller (not Joseph, but the "Prophet"), has just issued an epistle to the hopeful few who are awaiting with exemplary patience for the end of all things, informing them that the affairs of this world are all to be settled at a period no farther distant than the thirteenth of October next. Politicians who are calculating on receiving an office in case their candidates are elected will please take notice.

Sad Affliction.—A young lady, at present a pupil in one of our literary institutions, has received the distressing intelligence that among those that perished in the terrible calamity at Last Island were her father, brother, niece, aunt and two cousins. Having previously been deprived of her mother by death, her lonely situation must now excite the deepest sympathy.—Richmond Whig.

Lightning with a Clear Sky.—Three barns in Feeding Mills, Mo.s, belonging to Comfort Kent, were struck by lightning and burned on Monday week last. There was no storm, it is said, in the vicinity, nor cloud of any kind near the barns at the time they were struck, although a violent storm was prevailing in other sections.

Another Vigilance Committee.—Recent outrages at Rochester, New York, have induced the citizens of that place to appoint a vigilance committee. The committee do not propose to assume any other power than that of a detective police, handing over to the legal authorities any of the rascals which may fall into their hands. Each night a strong force will be detailed for duty, and it is expected that they will patrol the district set apart for them from the usual hour of closing dwellings and stores until the next morning.

Liberation of Twelve Slaves.—Catharine Smart, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, the widow of Alexander Smart, Esq., who died in 1847, was a passenger on the mail boat from Louisville to Cincinnati yesterday, with eleven slaves, whom she proposes to emancipate. She was offered \$10,000 cash down for the lot, but said that the money was no temptation, as she was convinced it was her duty as a Christian to do so. A black man belongs to her for a term, upon the expiration of which he is to be freed. She says that she considers it her duty, after freeing her slaves, to make such provision for them that they will not suffer or become burdensome to those among whom they will make their home.—Louisville Courier, Aug. 22.

Cheating both Dead and Living.—Among the official frauds brought to light in San Francisco it said the undertakers sold expensive coffins, sometimes at \$200 or \$300 each, and as soon as the mourners' backs were turned, the coffins were emptied, the bodies enshrined in the rough wooden boxes, and then the original coffins taken back and sold to the next customer.

A child three years old, of Calvin Stevens, of North Dixmont, Maine, &c., last week from the effects of eating nettles.

Important Treaty with the Indians.—A

letter from Washington says: "The tripartite treaty between the United States and the Creeks and Seminoles residing west of the Mississippi is considered one of the most important ever concluded with the aboriginal tribes. The Senate recently ratified it, with amendments, to which the delegation in this city have assented. It appropriates \$899,000, for which a bill has passed the Senate and awaits the action of the House."

These Creeks and Seminoles surrender lands to such Seminoles in Florida as may remove West; while the treaty secures to the last, on that condition, certain pecuniary and civil advantages, and permits them to enjoy their own—a Seminole government, independent of association with any other tribe; a failure to obtain which has been a prominent objection heretofore to their immigration. This, it is supposed, will have a tendency to forever quiet Indian disturbances in Florida, an important consideration in view of the millions of money expended on account of Indian hostilities in that State.

A Thimble for Mrs. Fremont.—It appears that some of the Republicans of New York have had manufactured a beautiful thimble designed as a complimentary present to Mrs. Jessie Fremont, the wife of their presidential candidate. The Post thus describes it:

"It is made of California gold, and the exterior surface is beautifully and ingeniously illustrated. It is divided into three sections, by as many pillars, on which are inscribed respectively the words, 'Liberty, Justice and Union.' In the first section, Col. Fremont is represented planting the American flag on the Fremont peak of the Rocky Mountains. In the second section we have a view of the National Capitol at Washington, and in the third an American eagle holding the national shield with a belt on which the name of 'Jessie' is inscribed in German 'ext. Around the rim the Republican mottoes, 'Free Soil,' 'Free Speech,' 'Free Men,' 'Fremont,' are engraved; the last name directly under and in the same style of lettering as 'Jessie.'"

The Abolition Excitement at Mobile.

The Mobile papers confirm the telegraphic statement that Messrs. Strickland & Upson, wealthy booksellers of that city, had been compelled to leave there very suddenly in consequence of the alleged discovery that they had been engaged in selling publications of an incendiary and insurrectionary character. It appears that a meeting of respectable citizens was held, and a committee appointed to wait on the firm, notify them of their offence, and informing them that unless they left the city within five days those composing the meeting could not guarantee their safety. The committee immediately proceeded to their store, when they ascertained that the two men had left the city. This was, probably, a fortunate thing, as the excitement rapidly increased, the action previously taken being considered by many as too mild. A town meeting was held and various threats made by the less indiscreet portion of the populace, but the Mayor succeeded in calming the excitement, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

SMASH-UP ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD.—One Hundred and Sixty Swine Slaughtered.—An accident, the result of miscalculation and want of perception, occurred at West Albany on Thursday evening, which, while it resulted in no personal injury to any one, caused great damage and loss. A freight train of eighteen cars coming east was run into by another train also coming this way, and with such headway that five or six cars were entirely demolished. One car contained swine, nearly all of which were terribly mangled. Five or six other cars, containing butter and produce of a perishable nature, were dovetailed together in such a manner that it is impossible to tell butter from cheese & cheese from butter. The hind cars of the foremost train, when the trains came in collision, were piled one upon the other in great confusion. It pre-vents a sorry sight, as the produce is nearly all rendered unfit for consumption. The accident, it is said, was caused by the miscalculation of the flag man, who, not thinking that the rear train was so near, did not get far enough around the curve to prevent a collision. The damage resulting cannot be less than \$5,000 or \$6,000.—Albany Express.

On Wednesday evening the down passenger train from Pottsville struck and killed Mrs. Benjamin B. Hughes, of Montgomery county. It appears that she heard the train coming some time before she reached the track, and to be sure of getting across before it came up, she commenced to run at a rapid rate, and was nearly over, when the cow-catcher struck her on the right heel with such force as to throw her about eight feet. The back of her head was crushed in, and she had a severe contusion over her eye. She has a family of nine children. Her husband is a man of standing and wealth, and the sudden death of his wife is a terrible shock to his feelings.

Religious Tolerance in Mexico.—The following is the article added to the Mexican Constitution granting religious toleration:

"45. No law nor order shall be issued in the Republic, by authority, prohibiting or hindering the exercise of any kind of religious worship; but, the Catholic Apostolic Roman having been the exclusive religion of the Mexican people, the Congress of the Union shall take care, by means of just and prudent laws, to protect it in so far as this protection does not prejudice the interests of the people nor the rights of the national sovereignty."

"46. A child three years old, of Calvin Stevens, of North Dixmont, Maine, &c., last week from the effects of eating nettles.

